

Suggestion is sometimes a dangerous negative. Don't let your ad suggest a question or a doubt to the mind of the possible purchaser.—Judicious Advertising.

When you get on the fence don't stay there forever; make up your mind to get down on one side or the other, and do it quickly; then unflinchingly and courageously follow that decision.—Common Sense.

## TAFT ADDRESSES SOCIETIES

Makes Political Speech at Gallipolis and a Non-Partisan Talk at Athens.

## EXPLAINS CAUSE OF PANIC

DECLARES REPUBLICAN REMEDIES ONLY EFFECTIVE ONES.

Toledo, Aug. 29.—The Taft party arrived at 11:40 o'clock tonight and at once embarked on Commodore S. D. Richardson's yacht for Middle Bass Island, a three-hour sail. The enthusiastic crowd at Columbus was duplicated at Dunham, West Mansfield, Kenton, Arlington, Findlay and Bowling Green. Although the travel was in the night, the candidate made short speeches from the rear platform of the train and shook hands with many of the people. He was enthusiastically cheered at each place.

Athens, O., Aug. 29.—W. H. Taft broke away from his schedule today and delivered an impromptu political speech from the back platform of his train, with Mrs. Taft by his side, in which he pitched the campaign on the single issue:

"Which party, by its works and not by its promises, has earned the confidence not only of capitalists, but of the wage-earners and farmers?"

The speech was cheered by a large crowd of residents of Gallipolis, O., where the Taft train stopped for five minutes this morning.

Athens gave Mr. Taft a rousing welcome when he later reached that place, and several thousand of her citizens made themselves a part of the reunion of veterans of the county now being held and listened with interest to a speech by the candidate in which he eschewed politics and devoted himself to the human interest of the life of the veterans.

The exercises at Athens were embraced in a three-hour stay, and included a luncheon party at the home of General Charles H. Grosvenor, for many years a member of congress.

The exercises were held in the city park, and the candidate was given an opportunity to shake hands with his hearers.

Throughout the trip to Athens there were constant demands for the appearance of the candidate on the rear platform, and when he complied he was cheered and many cordial remarks hurled at him.

In a speech at Gallipolis, Mr. Taft said:

**Too Many Issues.**

"The campaign, as it is developing on the part of our friends, the enemy, the Democratic party, seems to involve so many issues that it takes a week or a month or more to cover them, but I fancy after all that the one issue which will present itself to the voters of this country is the question of confidence in the one or the other of the parties as to which party by its works, and not by its promises, has earned the confidence not only of the capitalists, but of the wage-earners and of the farmers."

"For twelve years we have been enjoying a prosperity never before equaled in the world, and whether or not the Republican party brought that prosperity, certainly it made it possible for us to enjoy it so that the farmers were never more comfortable, the wage-earners never have had higher wages nor a higher standard of living, and the business man never enjoyed greater prosperity."

"In the course of that tremendous prosperity abuses crept in and with a knowledge of those abuses the Republican party undertook, as it always has undertaken when obstacles presented themselves, when evidence became apparent, a remedy for those evils. Under that matchless leadership of Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican party has gone ahead to take the steps to remedy these evils, and is in the course of doing so."

**The Panic Explained.**

"Now at this point we have had a let-up in the prosperity of this country. There has been such an expansion of capital, so great investment that the capital for the time was exhausted and there came a lack of confidence on the part of the investing public, but we hope there has not been a halt in the progress in prosperity which has been so wonderful for the last twelve years. The question now for the people to settle is whether the remedies which the Republican party has adopted are sufficient or under Theodore Roosevelt should be continued, whether the confidence which the public have in the Republican party, and whether the business men have in the Republican party, shall be availed of by the people of this country in order to bring back the prosperity that we have had, or whether we shall turn the government over to a party that has been doing everything by turns and nothing long, that in 1896 proposed not a revision of the tariff, nor any other remedy, but to scale down our debts by adopting a silver dollar that was worth 50 cents in order to bring about a prosperity which their leader said was impossible. He said, if you remember, that unless we took free silver, wheat would go down, and we did not have to live two years before we saw that prophecy repudiated by the facts. On and on in the face of their declaration of the necessity for such a remedy goes the greatest prosperity ever seen. And so again in 1900 we were told that we must have something against imperialism. We must avoid that destruction to which the country was hurrying, because we were helping a poor people 10,000 miles away to get on their feet in order that they might gain the standard of civilization, and then again in 1904 we were treated to another change to restrain Theodore Roosevelt, because it was feared he would become a tyrant in this country and would usurp all legislative and judicial functions."

"These are the remedies that we have had proposed in the past and now we are again threatened by this party un-

## FLOOD HORRORS HERE DESCRIBED

Passengers of Colorado & Southern Train Reach Denver.

## SEVENTEEN BODIES FOUND

TELEPHONE OPERATOR DIED A HEROINE.

Denver, Aug. 29.—The long-delayed Colorado & Southern train, bearing the refugees from the district of Folsom, N. M., flooded by the Cimarron river, pulled into the Denver depot shortly after 11 o'clock this morning, and tired and hungry passengers hastened to hotels.

Among the passengers were Frank D. Jones, a real estate man of Dallas, Tex., and J. E. Green and F. L. Reginey of Fort Worth, Tex. These, along with 100 other passengers, were held up by the flood about seventeen miles from Folsom, with bridges washed out on both sides of them for twenty-four hours.

**Beyond Description.**

"The scene at Folsom simply can't be described," said Mr. Jones. "I have never seen such a picture of waste and desolation since I gazed at the ruins of Galveston, after it had been ravished by the tidal wave. The entire business district and a great portion of the residence section was washed down the stream, and the few business houses remaining had water up to their second floors."

"When we left Folsom seventeen of the twenty-one missing persons were accounted for. Seventeen dead bodies were found at various points down the river, some of them thirty-seven miles below Folsom. The principal merchant of the town, D. B. Wagner, was drowned and his body has not yet been recovered. The body of his wife was found eighteen miles down the stream, and that of his little daughter a mile below that point."

"Two streams converge a short distance above Folsom, and without a note of warning and while most of the residents of Folsom were in bed Thursday night a huge wall of water crashed and tumbled down each stream from the mountains and into the immense mountain of force as it swept down on the village."

**More Victims.**

To the list of ten known yesterday to have been drowned are added seven more victims.

They are:

Charles Wheeler, Mrs. Charles Wheeler, Mrs. S. J. Rooke, Antonio Salazar, Miss Salazar, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Guerin. Many are still missing and several days may elapse before a complete list of dead is obtainable.

Residents of the town who lived on high ground and beyond the reach of the torrent saw houses containing families crying for aid swept away before their eyes, powerless to render them any assistance. Eyewitnesses of the disaster tell of seeing the lights flickering for a moment in doomed buildings, and then seeing the flames break out. Some lights could be seen a distance of nearly a mile down the stream before the buildings were finally broken up and the occupants drowned. An entire row of buildings was swept away and others were jammed together in shapeless masses hundreds of yards from their foundations.

Everywhere are seen bodies of drowned cattle and horses. Only stone buildings and those on higher ground were left standing.

**Heroism of Mrs. Rooke.**

To Mrs. S. J. Rooke, telephone operator, who lost her life in the flood, many residents owe their escape. In face of certain death this brave woman stayed in the building until every man, woman and child was safely out, and then she was swept away by the water, sending alarms to every resident who had a telephone.

It was learned today that Mrs. Rooke had received ample warning to allow her to escape. A resident of Hills telephoned to her at 10 o'clock Thursday night that the waters were rising rapidly and that she would be flooded out within an hour if she did not leave. Instead of heeding the warning, the little woman set herself to the task of saving others. Number after number on the telephone exchange was called up, and the list of subscribers of the exchange when the waters reached her.

**ENDORSE BRYAN PLAN.**

**National Bank of Oklahoma Takes Advantage of State Guaranty.**

Guthrie, Okla., Aug. 29.—The city of Guthrie, Okla., today took out a state charter today under the name of the First State Bank of Guthrie. The bank released its national charter for the purpose of securing the advantage of the state guaranty law.

## LEAVE FOR EUROPE.

Mormon Elders Start on Trip Across the Ocean.

(Special to The Herald.)

Boston, Mass., Aug. 29.—Among the passengers on the Public for Liverpool today were the following Mormon missionaries: Elders J. F. Evans of Salt Lake City, David Howard of Woods Cross, Frank Turner of Logan, Paul Condie of Salt Lake City, Charles Cliff of Victor, Ida, W. A. Newson of Salt Lake City, Joseph E. Spence of Hineley, William Thomas of Goshen.

## The Herald's Yard Contest

The judges in The Herald Yard Contest have completed their work, and their conclusions with respect to the winners and comments on the contest will appear in the issue of Monday morning.

Next Sunday The Herald will present photographs showing some of the beautiful yards in Salt Lake.



The New York Situation.

## RESCUED FROM DEATH IN SUE

Three Daughters of Colonel E. A. Wall of Salt Lake Narrowly Escape Drowning.

(Special to The Herald.)

Long Beach, Cal., Aug. 29.—Caught in the strong undertow in the surf here today, four young women, three of whom are daughters of Colonel E. A. Wall of Salt Lake City, narrowly escaped being drowned. When the girls were in the water, the father of the girls, who was on the beach, saw them and rushed to their aid. He pulled them out and they were taken to the hospital. The girls are now recovering from their injuries.

Baird was standing in the entrance of the hotel when he heard the young women screaming. He rushed to the beach and saw the girls in the water. He pulled them out and they were taken to the hospital. The girls are now recovering from their injuries.

## A NEW MOVE FOR HUGHES

President Roosevelt Tells Minister He Wants the Governor Renominated.

Oyster Bay, Aug. 29.—President Roosevelt's attitude in regard to the gubernatorial situation in New York was reflected today in an interview given out by Rev. Dr. Ferdinand C. Ingelhart, an intimate friend of the president, city superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league, and a pastor of the New York conference of the Methodist church.

Dr. Ingelhart was with the president for some time today and the question of the renomination of Governor Hughes was taken up. It is said the president expressed great surprise at the statement made by Timothy L. Woodruff yesterday, which party leaders looked upon as a "delf" to the president, and said he did not think the state tender would do such a thing.

"The president," told me that he had no disposition to crowd his desires for Governor Hughes' renomination upon the leaders of the Republican party, but he did not hesitate to say that he thought it would be political wisdom to place Governor Hughes at the head of the ticket again this coming election."

## TO CONSIDER HAINS CASE.

Murder Trial Will Probably Be Heard Next Month.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Supreme Court Justice Garret J. Garretson was designated today by Governor Hughes to hold an extraordinary term of the supreme court in Queens county, on Sept. 21, to consider the question of the indictment of the Hains brothers.

## KANSAS CAUSES GREAT WORRY

Republicans Fear the Result of Action on Bank Deposits Plan.

(Special to The Herald.)

Chicago, Aug. 29.—The action of Kansas Republicans, who endorsed the Democratic platform by declaring for the principle of guaranteeing bank deposits has caused Republicans to sit up and take notice. The national leaders of that party began the campaign with the firm resolution to aggressively assail the Democratic declaration for the protection of bank deposits. The argument advanced by some of the big national banking interests in opposition to the guarantee plan has been continually alighted by Republican orators since the adjournment of the Denver convention. Only as late as Tuesday of this week, Postmaster George Von Meyer, one of Mr. Taft's personal advisers, announced in an interview following a conference with the Republican presidential candidate that "Bryan's guarantee proposition will be one of the foremost issues of the campaign."

Right upon the heels of Mr. Von Meyer's denunciation of the Democratic plan of guaranteeing bank deposits, the Republicans of Kansas gave a hearty endorsement to the principle. Both the big parties in Kansas have endorsed the Democratic banking plank. Mr. Von Meyer's interview and the utterances of other Republicans in opposition to the guaranteeing of bank deposits will undoubtedly be given much circulation in Kansas. This situation and the knowledge that Wisconsin and Nebraska Republican state conventions are almost certain to endorse the plan for the guarantee of bank deposits has caused Republican leaders no little concern. As illustrating the importance of this variance of views between eastern Republicans who endorse the position of certain of the big banking interests with regard to this subject, and western Republicans, who approve of the Democratic declaration in this matter, a Republican paper in this city published a special dispatch from Topeka, Kan., declaring in effect that many Republicans believe that the action of the Kansas Republican convention will give the state to Bryan. The action of both the Democratic and Republican parties in Kansas in endorsing the guarantee of bank deposits and the prospect that both parties in the states of Wisconsin and Nebraska will do the same thing, goes to show how popular is this principle in the west. The prediction was made here today that Mr. Von Meyer and other Republicans who have assailed the principle of guaranteeing deposits will soon be called off by Mr. Taft and his advisers. At any rate, that is the wish of shrewd Republican politicians in Chicago who were very plain-spoken today regarding this subject.

## CHANGE OF DATE.

Bryan Will Speak at Lincoln Next Friday.

Lincoln, Aug. 29.—Because of the urgent demand of the Republican state central committee and the state management has been compelled to cancel the date with William J. Bryan for Thursday of next week and give it to Governor Coe L. Crawford of South Dakota. Thursday was originally named "Taft day" because of Taft's tentative promise to Governor Sheldon to visit Nebraska during the state fair. When Taft decided not to come to Nebraska, W. J. Bryan was given Thursday. Under the present arrangement he will speak Friday.

Fairview, Neb., Aug. 29.—With but one day remaining before starting on another speech-making tour, William J. Bryan, Democratic candidate for president, today busied himself with matters of importance. He was in the city of Fairview, Neb., where he was to speak at the Lincoln Typographical union, who presented the Democratic candidate with a handsome engraved certificate of membership in the union.

## PREPARE FOR CONVENTION

Democrats of Nevada Will Meet at Tonopah Tomorrow Morning.

Reno, Nev., Aug. 29.—Tomorrow night, on a special car, the Democratic hosts of Washoe county leave for Tonopah to attend the Democratic convention which begins Monday morning. From present indications the big fight in the convention will be on the state police bill, the emergency measure introduced at the last extraordinary session of the legislature. There is also a question whether the administration of the late Governor John Sparks will be approved, as no mention of it was made in the platform.

The platform announces itself to be the friend of labor, endorses the state police bill, denounces the Republican platform and unequivocally endorses the whole Democratic administration of the state.

Senator Newlands' nomination is a certainty. There is some doubt as to whom the chairman will be, but from the present outlook, Dr. Gibson will of-ficiate.

## HOLLAND SEEKS AID OF OTHERS

Would Have Assistance of Foreign Governments in Punishing Venezuela.

## SITUATION IS CRITICAL

DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES DISCUSS PROBABILITY OF WAR.

The Hague, Aug. 29.—The reports received here from other capitals that Holland is requesting the powers to join her in punishing Venezuela caused great surprise. It had been felt that the Netherlands government wanted to plow its own furrows and had asked the other powers only to adhere to a policy of "hands off."

It was believed that Holland had adopted this attitude because the grounds against Venezuela were more intimately concerned with the national honor and were not so purely commercial as those of her neighbors. The reasons for the apparent change in the program are unknown at present.

The Dutch newspapers are beginning to protest against the secrecy with which the government enfolds the entire Venezuelan situation and ask for details of the report made by Mr. De Reus, the former minister to Venezuela, and the correspondence that has passed between the government and the members of the cabinet. The papers demand that the government shall not embark on any proceedings involving heavy expense without the people's approval.

The Netherlands government apparently is quite satisfied with the explanations made by Mr. De Reus, its former minister to the republic of Venezuela, relative to the letter criticizing President Castro and his government, which is alleged to have been the reason for the minister's expulsion from Venezuela. Furthermore, the Netherlands has no intention of disavowing Mr. De Reus or apologizing for his action.

Dr. Kayper, former minister of the interior, has been appointed minister of foreign affairs in succession to J. R. D. M. Van Swinderen.

**Castro Isn't Worrying.**

Caracas, Saturday, Aug. 29.—Via Willemstad, Aug. 29.—President Castro, who is at present at Barquisimeto, is expected to be absent from the capital for a month. The fact that he has left nobody at the head of the government has been taken as an indication of his confidence that Holland has no grounds for action against him.

The fact that the British minister to Venezuela declined to accompany the president has attracted considerable local attention and aroused comment.

**England May Be Involved.**

London, Aug. 29.—It would not be safe to say that Great Britain will not take some action to assist Holland in her present dispute with President Castro of Venezuela. There is as yet no telling what turn this matter may take, were the carefully weighed words of an official of the foreign office, who spoke this morning with regard to the dispatch from Rome, setting forth that the powers of Europe were in communication with each other American diplomats on that subject some informal references to Venezuela between the British and American diplomatic representatives. No official statement of the Rome dispatch said, had yet been reached as to what action, if any, should be taken. Great Britain has not yet taken any official position as the United States. The foreign office official went on: "She has many grievances against President Castro, but she is reluctant to take any action which of bullying a little state, which probably would be the case if she acted individually."

**Awaiting Developments.**

Washington, Aug. 29.—The report from London indicating the possibility of Great Britain taking some action to assist Holland in her dispute with President Castro and that there had been informal references to Venezuela between the British and American diplomats on that subject called for the statement by officials of the state department that the United States is simply watching the developments in the Venezuelan affair. The United States, it is said, will wait until action by Holland and will be guided by events as they are developed. It was stated that there have been no formal or informal conferences between the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain and the United States in reference to the action of Holland toward Venezuela.

## France Is Interested.

Paris, Aug. 29.—It is impossible to anticipate at this time the nature of France's reply to the proposal of The Netherlands. The matter is not one to be handled hurriedly and it entails so many important questions that it probably will have to await a formal meeting between Premier Clemenceau and the members of the cabinet, many of whom are now absent from the city.

Although France has practically dropped the question of her relations with Venezuela, since President Castro refused to allow Brazil to take any action against Venezuela, attention has been attracted to the matter anew by the recent sensational condemnation of the French Cable company by the Venezuelan courts to pay damages for alleged complicity in the Matos revolution of 1902, to the amount of \$2,000,000. In fact, this judgment from the French standpoint has reopened the entire matter. At the same time the action of the Venezuelan courts explains, according to the opinion held in well-informed circles here, why President Castro did not permit Brazil to represent France in Venezuela, it being held that Castro wished to make it impossible for Brazil to remonstrate against this verdict, which is regarded here as absurd.

In unofficial circles there is some disposition to point out that France, whose minister was literally driven from Caracas, as well as Holland and the other countries interested, are placed in an embarrassing position on account of the inaction of the United States with regard to this South American republic. It is generally admitted that America has a greater right to take the initiative in anything relating to Venezuela than any other country concerned.

## Italy Will Not Interfere.

Rome, Aug. 29.—The foreign office this afternoon made denial that the Italian government would interfere in the controversy between Holland and Venezuela. This denial was issued to offset a report current that Italy, together with other powers, might aid Holland in whatever action it takes against President Castro.

## FIRE AT FORT.

Great Falls, Mont., Aug. 29.—Fire at Fort Assiniboine badly damaged the quarters of Company I, Second infantry. About \$5,000 of government property was destroyed, and enlisted men lost personal effects worth \$1,500.

## SAY CHURCH DOES NOT AID IMMIGRANTS

Mormon Officials Issue Statement in Connection With Boston Incident.

## PRACTISE OF ASSISTING CONVERTS DISCONTINUED

MAJORITY OF PERSONS DETAINED SAID TO HAVE STARTED WEST.

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The church has not at any time given any help to the immigrants who were detained at Boston. The church does not pay the passage of Mormon immigrants or converts. The church does not pay the expenses of any person, save in exceptional cases, possibly twenty of those detained have left Boston and are now on their way westward. I expect the others will follow. As soon as the examinations are completed, the examinations are very slow. I presume that the case of the two Roe girls, who were driven from home by their father in England, is what caused the delay. Another H. Lund, second counselor in the first presidency of the Mormon church, was formerly in the church. The church formerly maintained an immigration fund, which grew from a very small beginning to an institution involving millions. About the time of the passage of the Edmunds-Tucker act the immigration fund, which was handled by a church company called the Perpetual Immigration fund, was abolished. This fund was started by donations of people here, some large and some small, and was used for the payment of the passage of converts. The money being advanced, a note signed by the recipient for its repayment in one or two years, and a very low rate of interest charged. When the money and the interest were paid, the money was turned into immigration fund again, and thus it grew to great proportions. After the disincorporation of the fund the church has not paid the passage of any person, save in extremely rare cases, say, one in a thousand. The church does, however, act as the agent for the individual who desires to send for his relatives in Europe. The system is one adopted merely to simplify the transmission of money. The person who desires to bring his relative to Utah deposits the money with the church, and the church, through the agency of the head of the foreign missions, which is at Liverpool, is notified that there has been placed to the credit of the person to come, either a certain sum, or the money is then paid to the person for whose benefit it is intended. In this way the church officers act as you might say, a banking concern would, or an express company, by reason of the office. The church does not assist any immigrant, except in the extremely rare cases which I have mentioned. The money transmitted to the individual for the benefit of the person whom he desires shall make use of it. Brigham H. Roberts, one of the seven presidents of the seventies of the Mormon church, has been in the two preceding condensed statements the position of the Mormon church is given with reference to the part it takes in bringing converts to its faith from Europe or other countries.

The matter of church aid in bringing converts to America is once again keenly brought to the attention of the newspaper reading public by reason of the fact that, on Sunday, 108 Mormons and their converts were detained by the immigration officials at the port of Boston. The examination is described as having been exceedingly close, and at the end of the first day there remained fifty-four of the 108 still to be examined. Owing to the slow rate of speed with which the inspectors work, there still remain, according to President Lund's advice about twenty in the detention quarters. Approximately seventy are on their way westward, so his telegraphic intelligence runs.

## The Roe Girls.

Among the immigrants who were detained are two girls named Roe. One is Margaret and the other Catherine. Margaret is the daughter of a Mormon, the ship which bore the immigrants across, the father of the Roe girls dispatched a cablegram from Liverpool, urging that they be released, saying that they had run away from home and had been "carried off" by the Mormon missionaries. The father, in contradiction of his daughters' statements, declares that the girls could not have paid their train fares.

"I don't see why we are detained," Margaret Roe is quoted as having said. "We did pay our own fares."

The Mormon elders accompanying the party say the Roe girls are 22 and 21 years old, respectively, but the immigration officials say they do not look the part by at least four or five years. What the final outcome will be remains to be seen, for no advice as to what to do is given. The girls shed light on the matter.

## After the Franklin System.

In a pleasant chat, Mr. Roberts, after he had said that the church, said: "The idea of helping people to this country to be with their families and to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the west. I think was the outgrowth of a famous system of which Benjamin Franklin was the author. When Franklin was in London an American came to him in distress. Franklin, perhaps more out of a whim of humor than anything else, passed to the man a note for his

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